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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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12/14/2001

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EXAMINER

LONSBERRY, HUNTER B

ART UNIT

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2623

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/016,988	Applicant(s) MATZ ET AL.	
	Examiner Hunter B. Lonsberry	Art Unit 2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,6,7,9-13,15,21-24,26 and 27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,6,7,9-13,15,21-24,26 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/25/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 6, 9-15, 21-23, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98131114 to Grauch et al. (Grauch) in view of WO 01/47156 to Batten et al. (Batten) and U.S. Patent 6,177,931 to Alexander et al. (Alexander).

Regarding claims 1 and 15, Grauch teaches a method and system for collecting subscriber data about a subscriber's use of media programming (pg. 10, II. 13-26), identifying a command of interest from the subscriber (pgs 32-33, II.14-9), forming an event record that comprising the command of interest and a time associated with the command Of interested (fig. 7A, 7B, pg. 32-33, II. 14-9), merging the event record with data describing the media programming to form event timelines which describe the media programming selected by the subscriber over a period

of time (fig. 7A, 7B, pg. 34, II.6-18), matching data from the event timelines with at least one relevant criteria describing which subscribers are desirable for receiving the selected advertisement (pg. 34, II.6-18), when data from the event timelines matches the at least one relevant criteria, then identifying the subscriber as a desirable subscriber to receive an advertisement (pg. 34, II. 13-18).

Grauch is silent on classifying the subscriber in a user classification when the subscriber's viewing time for a programming genre exceeds a predetermined level, communicating the media programming to the user, and when a match is defined between the user classification and the advertisement, then inserting the advertisement in the media programming, associating a user classification to a set of parameters, including a minimum average weekly viewing time for a programming genre, shopping information, and classifying the subscriber in a plurality of user classifications, each classification having corresponding parameters for determining membership in each classification.

Batten teaches classifying the subscriber in a user classification when the subscriber's viewing time for a programming genre exceeds a predetermined level (pg. 6, II. 17-32, pg. 10, II. 1-20), communicating the media programming to the user (pg. 10, II. 10-16), and when a match is defined between the user classification and the advertisement, then inserting the advertisement in the media programming (pg. 10, II. 1016, pg. 12-13, II.21-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch by classifying the subscriber in a user classification when the subscriber's viewing time for a programming genre exceeds a predetermined level,

communicating the media programming to the user, and when a match is defined between the user classification and the advertisement, then inserting the advertisement in the media programming as taught by Batten in order to intelligently select and display advertisements that offer products or services a viewer is truly interested in purchasing (Batten: pg. 4, I1.6-20).

The combination of Grauch and Batten fails to teach associating a user classification to a set of parameters, including a minimum average weekly viewing time for a programming genre, shopping information, and classifying the subscriber in a plurality of user classifications, each classification having corresponding parameters for determining membership in each classification.

Rosser discloses a viewing system which builds a profile for a viewer by monitoring the users viewing habits, including weekly viewing habits and assigns demographic information to the user (a user classification based upon a set of parameters, column 7, line 45-column 8, line 55, column 9, line 62-column 10, line 8) in order to target advertising to households with specific viewing characteristics (column 13, lines 49-63, products are correlated with children's programs and soap operas) who would be likely to purchase their products.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination of Grauch and Batten to utilize the weekly viewing monitoring and targeted advertising features as taught by Rosser for the advantages of matching advertisements to the most appropriate users.

The combination of Grauch, Batten and Rosser fails to disclose classifying the user in a plurality of user classifications.

Alexander discloses monitoring a users web viewing habits, and TV viewing habits on an ongoing basis in order to assign a user to a plurality of classifications such as age, marital status, number of pets, political affiliations along with likelihood to purchase products (column lines 1-45), in order to present programs which may be of interest to a user, and to target advertising (column 31, lines 47-column 32, line 5, column 34, lines 1-25).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination of Grauch, Batten and Rosser to utilize the multiple classifications as taught by Alexander for the advantages of presenting the user with programs they may be interested in, and better targeting ads to the user.

Regarding claims 6 and 22, the combination of Grauch and Batten teaches information describing online searches (Batten: pg. 3, II.26), but are silent on web pages viewed and purchases made online. Official Notice is taken that tracking information describing web pages viewed and purchases made online is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by tracking information describing web pages viewed and purchases made online in order to effectively characterize the subscriber and their habits, thereby enabling the system to effectively target subscribers.

Regarding claims 9 and 23, Grauch is silent on survey data. Batten teaches survey data (pg. 10, II. 27-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch by using survey data as taught by Batten in order

to enable the user to provide user-specific information and incorporate the data for tailoring the targeted advertisements more effectively.

Regarding claim 10, Grauch is silent on sales data. Batten teaches sales data (pg. 12, II.5-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch by using sales data as taught by Batten in order to enable the user to provide user-specific information and incorporate the data for tailoring the targeted advertisements more effectively.

Regarding claims 11 and 21, Grauch is silent on an image embedded into media content. Batten teaches inserting commercials (pg. 15, II. 1-5, 14-19), which reads on image embedded into media content. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch by embedding images into media content as taught by Batten in order to effectively target commercials to targeted audiences.

Regarding claims 12 and 26, Grauch is silent on the advertisement being a video program. Batten teaches the advertisement being a video program (pg. 15, II. 14-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch by using the advertisement as being a video program as taught by Batten in order to effectively provide target content within a broadcast transmission.

Regarding claims 13 and 27, Grauch and Batten are silent on a banner. Official Notice is taken that the use of using a banner for an advertisement is known in the art. Therefore, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by using a banner for an advertisement in order to provide targeted content while the user is viewing a program.

Regarding claims 14 and 28, Grauch and Batten are silent on an advertisement appearing at the same time as an electronic program guide. In analogous art, Alexander teaches placing advertisements appearing at the same time as an electronic program guide (EPG) (see. Fig. 1, 3, 4A, 4B, 5-9, 10A, and 10B). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by placing advertisements appearing at the same time as an electronic program guide as taught by Alexander in order to improve opportunities for commercial advertisers to reach the viewer and enable product information access by the viewer (Alexander: col. 2, II. 13-21).

4. Claims 8 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98131114 to Grauch et al. (Grauch) and WO 01147156 to Batten et al. (Batten) in view of US. Patent 5,758,259 Lawler et al. (Lawler).

Regarding claims 8 and 25, the combination of Grauch and Batten are silent on comparing viewing times to plural classifying parameters, wherein each parameter describes a different classification. Lawler teaches comparing viewing times to plural classifying parameters, wherein each parameter describes a different classification, in that Lawler teaches Genres, sub-genres in addition to teams and names (see table 2, col. 7, II.47-50, col. 7-8, II.62-3, col. 8-9, II.63-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Grauch and Batten by comparing viewing times to plural classifying parameters, wherein each parameter describes a different classification as taught by Lawler in order to enable multiple characteristics to help correlate desirable programming.

5. Claims 2 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98131114 to Grauch et al. (Grauch) and WO 01/47156 to Batten et al. (Batten) in view of U.S. Patent 6,696,020 to Zigmond et al. (Zigmond).

Regarding claims 2 and 16, the combination of Grauch and Batten teaches classifying the subscriber based on the time the advertisement has been seen (see Grauch: pg. 32, II.6-pg. 33, II.9 and Batten: pg. 17, II. 5-7), but is silent on classifying when a predetermined number of advertisements is exceeded. Zigmond teaches classifying when a predetermined number of advertisements are exceeded for the benefit of preventing viewers from becoming frustrated through being excessively exposed to the selected advertisement (col. 13, II.42-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by classifying when a predetermined number of advertisements is exceeded as taught by Zigmond in order to prevent viewers from becoming frustrated through being excessively exposed to the selected advertisement.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98131114 to Grauch et al. (Grauch), WO 01/47156 to Batten et al. (Batten), U.S. Patent 6,696,020 to Zigmond et al. (Zigmond) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0004733 to

Eldering.

Regarding claim 3, Grauch, Batten, and Zigmond are silent on classifying when the amount of a product is purchased. In analogous art, Eldering teaches classifying when the amount of a product is purchased (pg. 6, para. 0084-0085). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch, Batten, and Zigmond by classifying when the amount of a product is purchased as taught by Eldering in order to acquire information about the consumer's habits thereby enabling the advertiser to target commercials towards a particular segment of the population.

7. Claims 4, 5, and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98131114 to Grauch et al. (Grauch) and WO 01/47156 to Batten et al. (Batten) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 200110004733 to Eldering.

Regarding claim 4, Grauch and Batten are silent on comparing advertisements viewed to shopping information describing brands, and classifying when an advertised product is purchased. Eldering teaches acquiring consumer behavior of shopping information (wherein the shopping information describes brands) and correlates to effectiveness of the advertisements (pg. 6, para. 0076-0080). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by comparing advertisements viewed to shopping information describing brands, and classifying when an advertised product is purchased as taught by Eldering in order to enable advertiser to target commercials towards a particular segment of the population and determine the effectiveness of their advertising campaigns.

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Regarding claims 5 and 18, Grauch and Batten teach a relationship among shopping information (products ordered via interactive televisions) and the event timelines (Batten: pg. 12, II.5-20, pg. 17, II. 12).

Regarding claim 17, Grauch and Batten are silent on classifying when the amount of a product is purchased. In analogous art, Eldering teaches classifying when the amount of a product is purchased (pg. 6, para. 0084-0085). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by classifying when the amount of a product is purchased as taught by Eldering in order to acquire information about the consumer's habits thereby enabling the advertiser to target commercials towards a particular segment of the population.

Regarding claims 19, Grauch and Batten teach a relationship among shopping information (products ordered via interactive televisions) and the event timelines (Batten: pg. 12, II.5-20, pg. 17, II. 12), but is silent on detecting a relationship when the user views an advertisement and purchases the product. Eldering teaches determining a relationship when the user views an advertisement and purchases the product (pg. 8, para. 0105). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by detecting a relationship when the user views an advertisement and purchases the product as taught by Eldering in order to provide advertisers with feedback data thereby enabling the advertisers to more efficiently target segments.

Regarding claim 20, Grauch and Batten teach a relationship among shopping information (products ordered via interactive televisions) and the event timelines (Batten: pg. 12, II. 5-20, pg. 17, II. 12), but is silent on detecting a relationship when the user views an advertisement and purchases the product. Eldering teaches determining a relationship when the user views an advertisement and purchases the product (pg. 8, para. 0105). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch and Batten by detecting a relationship when the user views an advertisement and purchases the product as taught by Eldering in order to provide advertisers with feedback data thereby enabling the advertisers to more efficiently target segments.

Grauch and Batten are silent on classifying when the amount of a product is purchased. In analogous art, Eldering teaches classifying when the amount of a product is purchased (pg. 6, para. 0084-0085). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Grauch, Batten, and Zigmond by classifying when the amount of a product is purchased as taught by Eldering in order to acquire information about the consumer's habits thereby enabling the advertiser to target commercials towards a particular segment of the population.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hunter B. Lonsberry whose telephone number is 571-272-7298. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday during normal business hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on 571-272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Hunter B. Lonsberry
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2623

/Hunter Lonsberry/